

A BRYAN AFFAIR

Fifteen Thousand People Crowded in Hall and Listened to Speeches. Bryan Criticizes President for Not Choosing LaFollette as His Successor—Taft Having Up-Hill Fight.

Kansas City, March 30.—Democrats from all parts of Missouri to the number of 2,000 attended a dollar banquet in convention hall tonight under the auspices of the Young Democratic Club of Missouri. William J. Bryan and Judson Harmon were the guests of honor and principal speakers. Some 15,000 persons thronged the hall as auditors and cheered the speakers.

Democratic clubs in St. Louis, St. Joseph and other cities of the state sent delegates to the dinner. Among the guests were four former governors of Missouri—T. T. Crittenden, David P. Francis, Senator William J. Stone and Alexander M. Dockery—as also was the present governor, Joseph Folk. All of the candidates for state officers were present.

The meeting was really a Bryan affair, spontaneous enthusiasm marked every mention of his candidacy for the presidency. The reception accorded Mr. Harmon was no less cordial and suggestions promising him high honors from his party were enthusiastically received.

Mr. Bryan's opening statement that "we have met to begin the campaign of 1938 and to present those principles and policies which ought to appeal to progressive republicans as well as to traditional democrats" was the key note of his speech. In giving his approval of Senator LaFollette as the republican candidate for president Mr. Bryan said:

"If the president had picked out Senator LaFollette, a real reformer; if the republican party had rallied to Senator LaFollette's support, it could have compelled the confidence of reform republicans."

Mr. Bryan said that "without the support of the administration Secretary Taft would scarcely have a state in the convention, and, with the president's support, he is having an up-hill fight. Mr. Bryan said that Taft made the best man the president could find among his cabinet officers, but that Secretary Taft's superiority over his colleagues was due, not to his positive virtues, but to the fact that none of the rest of them had any reform tendencies whatever. Mr. Bryan said the Roosevelt sentiment was strong in the Mississippi and the Missouri valleys.

"What is known as the Roosevelt sentiment," Mr. Bryan continued, "is not so much attachment to a person as devotion to an idea with which the person has identified himself. And what is this idea? It is the idea that conditions are not what they should be. Before a remedy can be applied, the need of a remedy must be admitted. For years the democratic party has been pointing out the abuses, which have been growing under republican rule, but these abuses have been denied by republican leaders and the country has been congratulated upon the possession of everything essential to its welfare. Republican platforms have been full of fulsome eulogy of the republican party and barren of promises of reform."

"Even the platform for 1904, upon which President Roosevelt was elected, was silent in regard to governmental evils and gave no hope of relief. To the surprise of democrats and to the surprise of republicans as well, the president immediately began to recommend remedial legislation, taking as his guide the platform declarations of the democratic party. He did not follow in the footsteps of democracy with any desire to compliment the democrats or to encourage them, but simply because the democrats had pre-empted all the ground in front, and he could not go forward without trespassing upon their land."

"It is not strange that his suggestions were hailed with delight by democrats and met with indignation by republicans. Whether the president cultivated a reform sentiment in the republican party or only revealed a previously existing sentiment, we shall never know."

"It is sufficient that the sentiment is now so strong that the president is praised by the masses just in proportion as he assails the predatory corporations and pleads for reforms that look to the restoration of equity and fairness in the government. The president is not a democrat, for he leans toward Hamilton, rather than toward Jefferson and favors a concentration of power in Washington and a centralization of government which democrats regard as distinctly hostile to the national welfare. It is proof that the reform sentiment in the republican party is not only large but militant, that the corporate interests, powerful as they are, have not been able to coerce the middle-west into the support of only republican candidates who are regarded as reactionaries. This in itself is the most hopeful sign of a democratic victory for the president having aroused this sentiment, the republican party must satisfy the expectations excited or lose the support of the rank and file of the party."

"Now, what prospect is there that the republican national convention will satisfy the urgent demands of reform republicans? I venture to predict that no serious attempt will be made to satisfy the demands."

"If in the coming campaign the republicans was an ambiguous platform filled with glittering generalities and fragrant with bouquets thrown at the republican party, a republican president, elected upon it, would be as powerless as the present president has been. I say powerless—for what has the president succeeded in doing? There were when he entered the office and he has never succeeded in getting a law enacted to strengthen the present law. He has not succeeded in putting a trust magnate in the penitentiary, and the only large line that has been imposed has aroused more criticism than commendation

among republicans leaders.

"He has not secured any tariff reform and yet he has been in office for over seven years. He has not secured the enactment of the necessary labor legislation. He has not secured an income tax and the republican senators forced him into a compromise on the railroad question."

"But even a good platform would be worthless without a candidate who embodied the spirit of the platform. And what candidate have they?"

"The president has picked out Secretary Taft and given him the support of the administration. He has no record as a reformer, and his speeches do not indicate a definite purpose or a courageous program. In fact, the widespread reform sentiment among the republican masses is not reflected to any considerable extent among republican leaders."

"What does Secretary Taft stand for? What does he denounce as wrong? What does he propose as a remedy?"

"What would he do with the trusts? He tells us that he would not exterminate them, but simply regulate them."

"What reform does Secretary Taft propose for the benefit of labor? The laboring men insist that they are entitled to trial by jury; but Secretary Taft went all the way to Oklahoma to find fault with a provision in the Oklahoma constitution securing this protection to the laboring men."

"What relief does Secretary Taft propose to give us from the burdens which imperialism has imposed upon the country?"

"The appropriation for the army and navy has increased more than a hundred millions a year since we entered upon our colonial experiment. Our army is more than twice as large as it was in 1896, and we are still denying the Philippines the doctrine set forth in the declaration of independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"What is Secretary Taft going to do on the railroad question?"

"In one speech he took occasion to explain that the president was not responsible for rate reduction; this would indicate that Secretary Taft does not favor rate reduction. Is he in favor of authorizing the interstate commerce commission to ascertain the present value of the railroads? Is he willing to prevent the future issue of watered stock? Does he urge reduction in freight and passenger rates, wherever and whenever such reduction can be made without injustice to honest investments? He has given no assurance on these questions, and we must judge what he would do by what he now says or fails to say. If when he is trying to secure the support of reform republicans, he is so evasive on the subject, what could we expect of him if he were elected?"

"Does Secretary Taft favor the national incorporation of railroads, as suggested by the president? Would he favor a law withdrawing from the states their control over railways and vesting exclusive control in the federal government? And if he favors national incorporation would he be in favor of giving the railroads a perpetual franchise and a perpetual guarantee of income? If not will he explain why he will be more unjust to the Filipinos than to the people of his own country?"

"What chance of reform is there at the hands of republican leaders who take the side of corporations against the people and set upon the theory that inducements must be held out to capital, no matter how great the burdens imposed upon the producers of wealth?" asked Mr. Bryan in conclusion.

"There is no doubt that the masses of the people republican and democratic are in favor of reform. We can only way in which we can convince democratic party will be true to real reform, victory is assured and the only way in which we can convince the public that we honestly desire to administer the government in behalf of the people is to give them an honest platform, employ honest arguments and conduct a campaign by honest methods and through an honest organization."

SIXTY-TWO DEAD IN MINE.

Believed by Some That Ten Others Will Be Added to List.

Hanna, Wyo., March 30.—Up to tonight none of the 62 victims of Saturday's two explosions in mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company had been recovered except the five corpses blown from the shaft by the explosions of dust and gas.

The conditions of these bodies preclude the possibility that any of the men in the mine survived the second explosion.

An official list of the known victims of the disaster given out today by the Union Pacific Coal Company contains sixty-two names. It is believed by some that probably ten others also met death in the mine.

The entrances of the mine have been sealed to smother the fire and it is impossible to go down the slope and fight the flames at close quarters. No effort to enter the mine will be made until the flames are out. Great forces of men are laboring at both slope entrances, removing wreckage.

ACCIDENT AT TARGET PRACTICE

Muzzle of 6-Inch Gun on the Missouri Blows Off—No One Injured.

Washington, March 30.—During target practice Saturday at Magdalena bay 140 inches of the muzzle of one of the 6-inch broadside guns of the Missouri blew off. The fracture was a clean one and did not indicate any flaw in the metal. Practice was continued and the gun will be replaced by a new one from the Washington navy yard. No one was injured.

The gun was made at the Washington navy yard in 1902 from forgings furnished by one of the armor producing companies. It was of the early design of high power guns and was not hooped to the muzzle, as is the case with the six inch guns produced today.

FORESTRY BUREAU

Mr. Smith, of California, Declared That No Element of Forestry Entered Into Question—California Denies Assertion of Pinchot—Lively Discussion Over Extinction of the Mistletoe.

Washington, March 30.—Debate on the agricultural appropriation bill under the five-minute rule was resumed in the house of representatives today. The provision relating to the forestry service aroused considerable discussion.

Mr. Smith, of California, denounced the forestry service for attempting to acquire the Owens River Valley in California. "In many ways," he said, "the service is doing a great good but it is working some outrages upon certain interests in the western part of the country." He was declared, referring to the manipulation of water rights under the laws of California. He openly charged that Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, was trying to secure these water rights for the benefit of certain persons against others who had made earlier appropriation of the water. There was not, he insisted, a single element of forestry in the proposition and it would be a sin to give the forest service the great privilege it sought. Mr. Smith said that the party he referred to as desiring to obtain the water monopoly was the city of Los Angeles. He insisted that the city did not need the water. The city already, he said, had a perfect water system, and simply desired "to sweep in all the water there and carry it out of the valley two hundred and fifty miles through twenty miles of mountain tunnels for the irrigation of land adjacent to Los Angeles."

After a hurried conversation with Mr. Pinchot, over the telephone, Mr. Pollard, of Nebraska, declared that Mr. Pinchot had said that the entire California delegation, including Mr. Smith, had gone to the department "and requested and almost demanded that this reserve be created for the purpose of furnishing a water supply to Los Angeles" and that the city was entirely dependent on this supply. "Now," he charged, "Mr. Smith comes here and tries to show that the department is trying to create a monopoly." The policy of the department, Mr. Pollard declared, was to prevent monopolies rather than to create them.

Mr. Smith denied that Mr. Pinchot's statement was true. He asked the house to call on his colleagues to bear him out, and Representatives, Kahn, Knowland, Needham and Englebright at once arose to deny Mr. Pinchot's statement.

Following heated remarks by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, against the lumber trust, Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, sarcastically said that that gentleman "for one who had so rarely attended a meeting of the committee on public lands," seemed to be well versed on the subject.

Shaking his finger at Mr. Mondell, Mr. Gaines declared that he nevertheless closely followed the legislation the people were demanding. That vast tracts of untimbered land have been included in forest reserves was the charge of Mr. Smith, of Arizona, who criticized such action. This was admitted by Mr. Scott, of Kansas, but he said the forestry bureau had given prompt attention to petitions in protest and had released over twelve million acres of lands so included.

Mr. Mondell charged that it had been the rule of the forestry bureau to secure "rather extraordinary opinions" from the attorney general. He insisted that if the president had authority to create a reserve he had authority to divide one.

Mr. Smith, of California, again got the floor, and speaking of the recommendation of the president that water rights should be taxed, denounced him for it.

Mr. Burleson, of Texas, made a plea for a investigation of the best means of preventing the ravages of the mistletoe and offered a resolution to that effect. "Is this the mistletoe around which so many tender memories cluster?" inquired Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee.

"It is," Mr. Burleson responded. "Is the gentleman married or single?" Mr. Douglas, of Ohio, asked.

"You might know," interjected Mr. Gaines, "he is married."

"Do you want to abolish the mistletoe leap year?" asked Mr. Omstead, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Burleson said: "I understand there are many tender memories that cluster around this pest." It was, however, he said, not a sentimental age. We are practical men, he declared, and I am a practical man and it is in the interests of the forests of the country that I offer this amendment.

Insisting that "unmarried folks should have an opportunity to say something," Mr. Gaines protested vehemently against the proposition.

"I am not trying to destroy the mistletoe of Tennessee," Mr. Burleson protested.

"No," said Mr. Gaines, "you will never see the day you will get Uncle Sam to join Texas."

Mr. Burleson's amendment was lost, 33 to 43.

More criticism of Mr. Pinchot was indulged in when Mr. Mondell offered an amendment providing that the money for transportation of travel expenses of forest officers or agents shall be paid unless such officials traveled on business directly connected with the forest service. Mr. Mondell charged that such officers and agents last year had attended a convention in Denver with which the government had nothing to do and that their expenses had been paid out of the federal treasury.

He knew, he said, it was not safe to attack the forestry bureau, because of the influence it had over the country.

Mr. Scott protested that Mr. Mondell was mistaken in saying government money had been improperly used,

but in reply Mr. Mondell suggested that there had been false entries in the forestry office books in order to cover up the expenditures.

The amendment was adopted. Mr. Mondell offered an amendment prohibiting the use of any part of the appropriation to pay for any newspaper or magazine article advertising the bureau's work.

Mr. Scott read a letter from Mr. Pinchot justifying the news item on the ground that it was necessary to convert scientific knowledge into common knowledge and that the periodical press was the best means of distributing the information.

Mr. Mondell insisted that he was not opposing the distribution of the information when given out in a proper way.

The amendment was adopted. Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, opposed a motion by Mr. Scott to lay the bill aside and forced a vote by tellers.

Mr. Williams filibustered again on a motion to adjourn. By a vote of 65 to 45, a strict party vote, the house agreed to adjourn, but the democrats under Mr. Williams' leadership forced a roll call on the question, thereby making good his threat of last week to require such a call on every affirmative vote until certain legislation is enacted. Speaker Cannon clearly displayed anger when the democrats rose in sufficient numbers to order the call.

The vote resulted: Ayes, 103; nays, 88, and the house accordingly adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, March 30.—The passage of a large number of bills of minor importance and an extended discussion of a measure to authorize the damming of the Snake river, Washington, occupied the entire time of the senate today. The session was brought to a sudden close by the lack of a quorum, a motion to adjourn being adopted at 3:45 p. m.

AFFAIRS AT STATE CAPITAL.

Arrests During First Quarter of Year—Companies Volunteer for Maneuvers at Fort Caswell—Demand for North Carolina Cotton Seed—Other News Notes.

Raleigh, N. C., March 30.—Chief of Police Mullins made up today for your correspondent a comparative statement of the cases before the police justice the first quarter of this year and that during the corresponding period of last year. In January of last year there were 10 cases, in February 30, and in March 101. This year there were 68 cases in January, 48 in February and 60 in March. The total for the first quarter of last year was 271 and for the first quarter this year 176, a falling off of 95. These facts speak for themselves. Last year the dispensary was in operation, while now Raleigh is officially dry. The falling off of cases is mainly in those in which drunkenness was the offense charged.

Last night another comrade at the soldiers home passed away, his name being Chenault. He came from Surry county.

Adjutant General Robertson reports that two other companies of the National Guard have volunteered for service at the maneuvers at Fort Caswell, these being company B, first regiment, at Greensboro, and company L, third regiment, at Greensboro. This makes four companies which have thus tendered themselves outside of the second regiment, the two other being at Salisbury and Raleigh.

A Mitchell county man was here today and declared that county would this year go democratic and for prohibition. He was very positive in this statement. Mitchell has always been one of the chief republican strongholds in North Carolina.

A charter is granted the Siler City Telephone Company, capital stock \$10,000. The development of the telephone service in the state has been very remarkable. There are over 200 companies and there are thousands of private telephones.

The supreme court will devote this week to the hearing of appeals for the 5th district.

President Hayne Davis of the North Carolina Peace Society has appointed a number of North Carolinians members of the delegation to call upon the president at the White House April 2nd to invite him to assist at the first North Carolina arbitration and peace congress which is to be held at a time and place hereafter to be fixed. It seems most probable that this meeting will be held at Wilmington. The headquarters of the North Carolina delegation at Washington will be at the Raleigh hotel.

Governor Glenn went down to Selma yesterday afternoon and made a temperance talk there last night, returning here this morning. The governor's dates are now practically all filled for April and May and he will certainly be one of the busiest men in North Carolina.

Farmers who came in from the country today declare that so far as the country discover all the early peaches are to be planted. It was at first said that the shortstop and the third baseman were colored. Later it was said there was only one negro player and that he would not play.

On the other hand it was declared that there were no negro players at all on the team. The latter came from Hamilton, N. Y.

There has been a very great demand for North Carolina cotton seed in the boll- weevil territory and Elder W. A. Simpkins of Raleigh has already sold 11,500 bushels of seed in that section, 7,000 going to Louisiana and 2,000 to Texas, most of it mainly going to Mississippi. Handsome prices were received for these seed. Seed from the northern part of the cotton belt, mature quicker than those from the south and the plan is to head off the boll weevil.

Visit the Bijou today, sure.

SKIN DISEASES CAUSED BY HUMORS IN THE BLOOD

The skin is provided with countless pores and glands, through which an evaporation is going on continually, day and night. This is nature's method of regulating the temperature of our bodies, and preserving the natural appearance of the skin. These pores and glands are connected with tiny veins and arteries through which they receive, from the blood, the necessary nourishment and strength to preserve their healthy condition, and enable them to perform this duty.

So long as the blood is pure and rich the skin will be free from eruption or disease, but when the circulation becomes infected with acids and humors its nourishing and healthful properties are lost, and its acid, humor-laden condition causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate tissues and fibres of the pores and glands, and the effect is shown in Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, or some other distressing, disfiguring skin disease.

These humors get into the blood through a deranged or inactive condition of the system. Those members whose duty it is to collect and expel the refuse matter of the body fail to properly do their work, and this surplus or waste matter is left in the system to sour and ferment and be absorbed into the blood. There are also certain other humors which get into the blood from without. The juice or milk from poisonous plants, such as poison oak, poison ivy, nettle rash, etc., enters through the open pores of the skin and takes root in the blood. This causes a breaking out which remains for a time and then disappears, but returns at certain seasons of each year.

The cause of all skin troubles can be traced to some kind of humor in the blood. Smooth, healthy skins are only possible where the circulation is pure; and therefore the cure of any skin affection can only come through a thorough cleansing of this vital fluid. Salves, washes, lotions, etc., are valuable only for their ability to keep the skin clean, allay the itching, and tend to reduce inflammation; they cannot correct the trouble because they do not reach the blood.

S. S. S. cures skin diseases of every character and kind, because it purifies the blood. It goes down into the circulation and removes the humors that are causing the trouble, builds up the weak, acid blood, and completely cures Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, and all eruptions and diseases of the skin.

When S. S. S. has driven the humor from the blood, and cooled and cleansed the acid, heated circulation, every symptom passes away, the skin is again nourished with rich, beautiful blood, and comfort is given to diseased-tortured skins.

Special book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free. S. S. S. is for sale at all drug stores.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PAID THE PENALTY

Condemned Man Recanted to His Last Moments—Walked to the Chair with Firm and Rapid Steps—Statements Reported by Him Made Public After the Execution.

Auburn, N. Y., March 30.—Chester Gillette today paid the full penalty for the brutal murder of Grace Brown. He went to his death in the electric chair at Auburn prison without a sign of weakness and with the same look of emotion which has characterized him from the day he was arrested charged with the crime. Gillette appeared to have been fully reconciled to his fate and in a statement given out by his spiritual advisers immediately after the execution, it is indicated that he had made a confession of his guilt. This statement was signed by the Rev. Henry McIlvray, of Little Falls, and the Rev. Cordello Herrick, the prison chaplain. It was as follows:

"Because our relationship with Chester Gillette was privileged we do not deem it wise to make a detailed statement and simply wish to say that no legal mistake was made in his electrocution."

Gillette, himself, so far as the public is concerned, never admitted his crime. His last word, in the form of a statement, which he prepared with painstaking care last night, was made public after he had been put to death. In this statement Gillette said:

"In the shadow of the valley of death, it is my desire to do everything that would remove any doubt as to my having found Jesus Christ, the personal savior and unfailing friend. My one regret, at this time, is that I have not given him the pre-eminence in my life while I had the opportunity to work for him. If I could only say some one thing that would draw young men to him I would deem it the greatest privilege ever granted me. But all I can say now is 'I know in whom I have believed and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day.'"

"If the young men of this country could only know the joy and pleasure of a Christian life, I know they would do all in their power to become earnest, active Christians, and would strive to live as Christ would have them live."

"There is not one thing I have left undone which will bar me from facing my God, knowing that my sins are forgiven, for I have been free and frank in my talks with my spiritual adviser and God knows where I stand."

"My task is done, the victory won. (Signed) 'CHESTER E. GILLETTE.'"

Any fear which the prison officials may have entertained that Gillette's remarkable composure would desert him at the last moment was quickly dispelled when he stepped from his

ECZEMA FORTY YEARS. I want to tell you the good I received from the use of S. S. S. I am now 75 years old and had suffered with Eczema for forty years, and could find nothing to cure me until I tried S. S. S. I suffered intensely with the itching and burning; pustules would form from which there flowed a sticky fluid; crusts would come on the skin, and when scratched off, the skin was left as raw as a piece of beef. I suffered all the long years I was afflicted, but when I used S. S. S. I found a perfect cure. There has never been any return of the trouble. C. H. EVANS. Stockholm, Neb.

cell to the corridor leading to the death chamber. His step was firm and strong and he walked rapidly toward the instrument of death. Not even by the quiver of an eye had he betrayed the least sign of emotion and at no stage did he require assistance from the keepers and his spiritual advisers who accompanied him. He seated himself in the chair, the straps and electrodes were placed and within two minutes Gillette had been officially pronounced dead.

Gillette slept a little last night and he partook of a plain breakfast. The autopsy showed that Gillette was physically normal. The brain weighed 52 1-2 ounces.

Mrs. Gillette, mother of Chester, made a statement today in part as follows:

"Though it is a very hard thing for me to feel Chester was responsible for Grace Brown's death, yet it was the wish expressed to him continually by me that if he was guilty, he must say so before the world, and that in his triumphant death I feel that God has answered my dearest wish and prayer."

"And I am also thankful to know that he did not strike Grace Brown as described by the prosecution. A full account will never be given out, for he did not strike Grace Brown."

STRUCT. BY TORPEDO.

Pensacola, Fla., March 30.—As a result of being struck by a Whitehead torpedo fired from one of her own tubes, the torpedo boat Blakely, which had been engaged in target practice off this port, has a large jagged hole just below her water line on her port side. The Blakely has been put in drydock and a board of inquiry named to conduct an investigation into the accident. The commander from the Blakely tonight refused to discuss the occurrence. It is learned, however, that the torpedo boat was on the target range, about four miles from the navy yard, engaged in practice. A Whitehead torpedo had been prepared for a range of 4,000 yards and fired and went directly toward the Blakely. Seeing that the torpedo would strike the torpedo boat, full team ahead was ordered but the Blakely failed to get out of the way of the torpedo which struck on the port side at about one foot below the water line tearing a hole in her hull. Mattresses and bedding were used to stop the rush of water and the vessel headed for the navy yard. When she arrived there were three feet of water in her compartments.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson